A Greenhouse Gas Accounting Protocol for the Public Sector



NASA Environmental and Energy Conference

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THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE HAS NEVER BEEN GREATER

Overview – A GHG Accounting Protocol for the Public Sector

- Project background and introduction
- Overview of the GHG Protocol Initiative's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
- Developing a supplement for public sector GHG accounting
- Project status and next steps





Project Background

- Legislative activity around GHG emissions is at a boiling point
- Although the exact laws are undetermined, all regulated entities will be required to determine their GHG footprint
- The protocols and tools available are focused on industry, not the public sector

With this effort, we will address GHG accounting gaps at the public sector operations level





Overview of Current and Pending GHG Management Initiatives

Existing

- Laws and EOs
 - RGGI (10 states)
 - California AB32 Energy Policy Act of 2005
 - Energy Independence Act of 07
 - Federal EO 13423
- Voluntary Programs
 - The Climate Registry
 - Chicago Climate Exchange
 - EPA Climate Leaders
 - DOE 1605(b)
 - US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement (780 Cities signed)

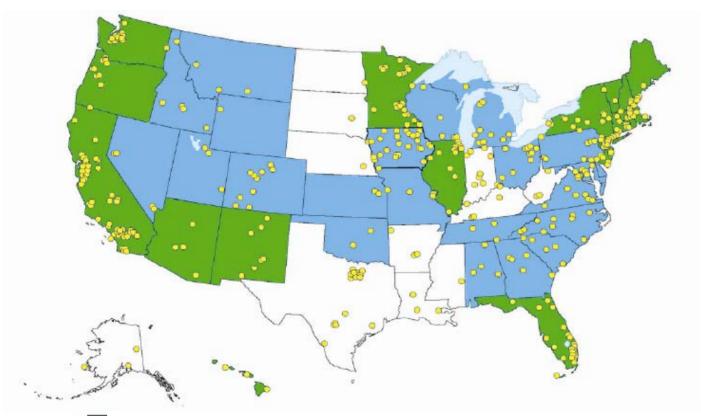
Pending 08/09

- Federal Laws and EOs
 - Cap and Trade Legislation with some additional command and control requirements
 - EPA GHG Reporting Rule
 - Potential Executive Order for Low Carbon or Carbon Neutral Gov't Operations
- State and Regional
 - Western Climate Initiative (7 states)





Pending State and Regional GHG Initiatives



- States with GHG Emissions Targets & Climate Registry Reporting Requirements (17)
- States without GHG Emissions Targets, but Climate Registry Reporting Req's (22)
- Cities Participating in the U.S. Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement (780)





GHG Accounting Hierarchy

Protocols

Policy-neutral framework to ensure consistent accounting approach (Public, Private, & Sector Specific)

Policies and Regulations

Define targets and boundaries

Programs

Implement regulation (e.g. targets and boundaries)

Agency/Corporation Plans

Organizational accounting approach

Inventory

Organization or facility level account

Examples:

WRI/LMI **GHG Protocol**

Executive Order

OFEE

DoD

Dept Army/ **Installations**

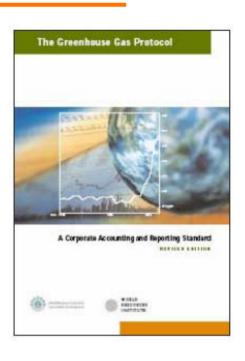




GHG Accounting Supplement

Current Guidance for GHG accounting:

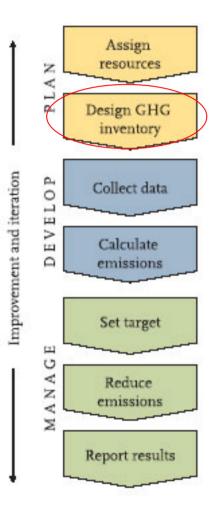
- GHG Protocol Initiative's Corporate
 Accounting and Reporting Standard is the
 gold standard
 - Developed by World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development
 - Used by ISO, the Climate Registry, EPA, and 1000s of companies worldwide (including 63% of Fortune 500)



Our goal is to produce an open source, stakeholder driven Public Sector Supplement to the GHG Corporate Accounting Standard







Guiding principles

Relevance refers to the need for the inventory to reflect the organization's emissions and decision-making needs

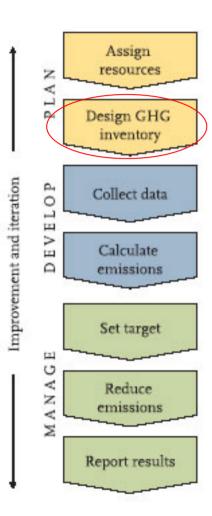
Completeness means accounting for all sources and activities within the inventory boundary, and justifying any exclusions

Consistency ensures the ability to meaningfully compare inventory data over time

Transparency necessitates full disclosure of all assumptions; citation of methodologies; and leaving an audit trail

Accuracy refers to the need to provide a reasonable assurance of the information's integrity





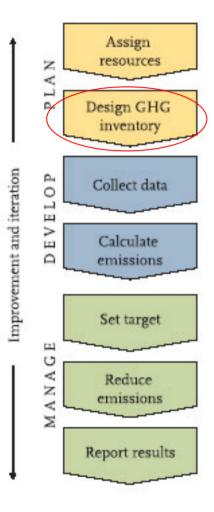
Organizational boundaries

Determine which operations are owned or controlled by the company and which therefore should be included in the inventory

Two general approaches for drawing an inventory:

- Equity share approach: account for emissions based on percentage of equity share
- 2. Control: account for 100% of the emissions from operations over which the organization has control
 - Financial control
 - Operational control

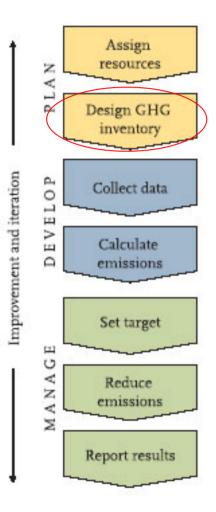




Defining organizational boundaries

- Reflection of commercial reality
- Influence over emissions
- Program and regulatory requirements
- Liability and risk management
- Alignment with financial accounting
- Management information and performance tracking
- Administrative costs and data access
- Completeness of reporting





Define operational boundary

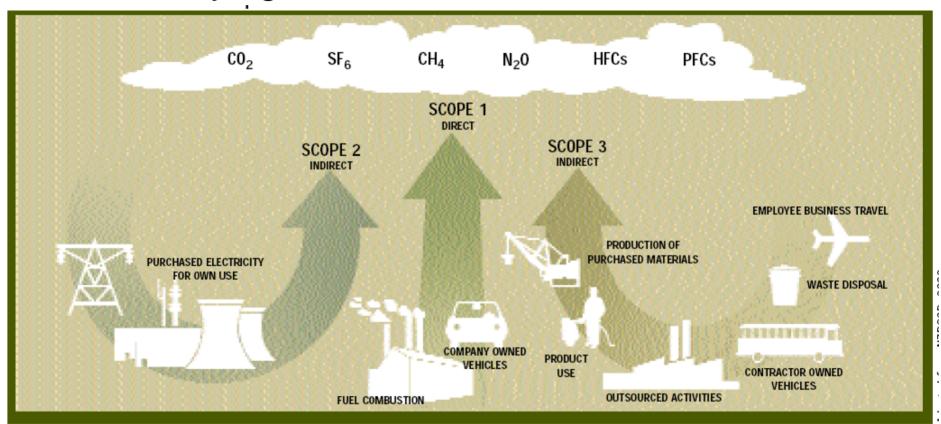
Classify emissions source by whether or not they are controlled and/or owned by the reporting company or by a third party

Advantages

- A reduced risk of double counting emissions
- •The provision of more useful information to stakeholders
- More effective management of the GHG risks and opportunities along the value chain

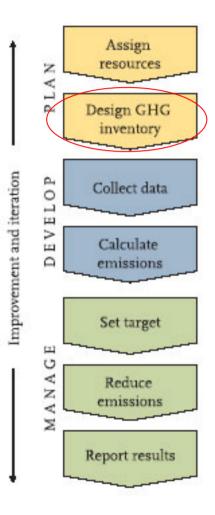


Classifying Emissions





Plan: Design GHG Inventory



Setting a base year

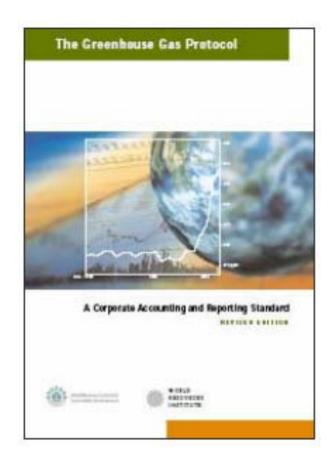
A base year is the year in history against which a company's emissions are tracked over time. It can be either one year or a series of consecutive years.

Organizations must:

- Choose and report a base year for which verifiable emissions data are available.
- Specify their reasons for choosing that particular year.
- Develop a base year emissions recalculation policy and apply it in a consistent manner.
- Clearly articulate the basis and context for any base year recalculations



GHG Accounting Supplement





GHG Accounting **Public Sector Supplement**



Stakeholder Gap Analysis

Key issues and desired guidance:

- Connect GHG reporting to other requirements (State, local, EISA 07, EPAct 05, EO13423...)
 - Data roll-up to higher organizational level
- Setting organizational boundaries
 - Tribes, international, joint operations, contractor issues, mission vs. control
- What triggers a base year recalculation?
 - Mission change, large disaster response, privatization
- Offsets & credits:
 - Legal limitations to buying and selling
 - Using RECs as offsets





Stakeholder Gap Analysis (cont'd)

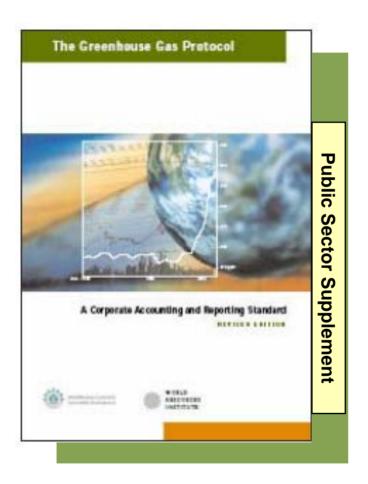
More key issues and desired guidance:

- Data availability and accuracy
- Emergency response/non-routine mission:
 - Impacts on scope and base year recalculations
- Downstream GHG impacts of policy decisions
- Add public sector examples
- National security issues with "transparency"





Supplement Development Process



- √ Stakeholder gap analysis
- ✓ Draft supplement
- ✓ Stakeholder review of draft supplement
- Incorporate edits and develop 'case studies'

Next Steps

- Next Steps
 - Incorporate stakeholder input into final draft
 - Finalize clarifying case studies
 - LMI edit and proof process
 - Submit Public Sector Supplement to WRI
- Submit follow-on IR&D and Work with Federal Partners
 - Complete WRI/GHG Protocol approval process
 - Pilot projects to verify and expand accounting guidance
 - Next version of Supplement (Climate Registry and States)



Questions?

For questions regarding the project, email:

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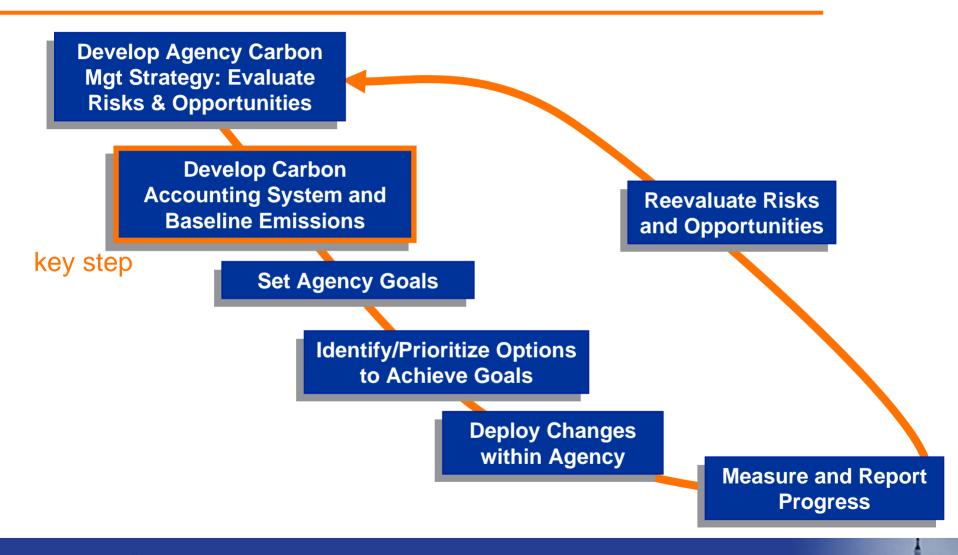


Backup Slides





Potential Government GHG Management Framework





Legislative Landscape

- 110th Congress: 24 proposed bills in 2007
 - 14 Senate
 - 10 House of Representatives
- Two bills (HR 823 and HR 2635) are directed at Federal **Government Agencies**
 - Goal is "Carbon Neutral Federal Government"
 - House is currently piloting "Carbon Neutral" approach
 - Agencies would have to conduct annual accounts of GHG emissions and reduce against baseline
- Historically, EOs have preceded regulation for this type of activity, with Federal Government tasked to lead
- California is currently requiring State and Local Agencies to conduct emissions inventory - USPS, NGB
- Other states are organizing for voluntary emissions reporting





Pending Federal Legislation – Cap & Trade

